

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—MIDRA, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Miss Adelaide Ristori.

COLISEUM, Broadway and Third street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 3 P. M.

BOWTH THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Rigold.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 235 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—BONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Macabae.

TIVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE SHAGBARK, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE WATER MELON MAN AND KIDNAPED, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 234 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME, Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue.—FREDERICKIAN, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 235 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

STADT THEATRE, Broadway.—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 235 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—FROU FROU, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—French Opera House.—GROFLE-GROFLE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Mlle. Coralie Geoffroy.

NIBLO'S, Broadway.—CORD AND CHEESE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO, NANA, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Gilbert.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—THROCKMOR, THOMAS' FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—LOHENGGRIN, at 8 P. M.; at 10:45 P. M. Mlle. Heilbronn, Miss Louise Carr, Signor Carol, Del Vecchio.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold opened and closed at 115. The stock market was excited and prices were irregular. Foreign exchange was steady. Money advanced on call to six per cent, but closed at three and four per cent.

CIVIL RIGHTS HAVE SCORED A VICTORY IN MEMPHIS. Four colored men were last night admitted to seats in the theatre, the manager having abandoned the idea of contesting their right in the court.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.—France is very anxious about mounting her cavalry, and to that end sought to purchase horses in Germany. The Germans have, however, no intention of aiding France to mount her warriors, and so Kaiser William has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of horses. The decree is, after all, of questionable wisdom, as France can get plenty of chargers outside the Fatherland.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.—Fears are entertained that with the first rise in the Delaware River Port Jervis will be crushed by the moving ice. People are already abandoning their houses on the river banks. Some experiments with small charges of gunpowder seem to have produced no effect, but if the experiments were made on a larger scale important results might be obtained. Charges of three pounds of powder cannot be expected to accomplish much. Why not try a charge of three hundred?

RAPID TRANSIT.—The report of the Aldermanic committee on this important subject deserves attention. All are agreed that the solution of the rapid transit question is one of vital importance to the interests of the city. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to how the object can be best attained. The majority of the committee are of opinion that the city railway should be built by private capitalists, but in case this is found impracticable the city is urged to step in and undertake the work. The minority think that a rapid transit railway can be best constructed by the city for the benefit of the people, basing their arguments on what has already been accomplished in the Croton water, Erie Canal and Central Park undertakings. It is really of not much importance who builds the proposed road, so that it is done without unnecessary delay.

The Results of the Session.
The session which has just closed has been empty enough to deserve the plaudits of the democracy of forty years ago, one of whose favorite mottoes was, "The world is governed too much," and another, "That is the best government which governs the least." We are not disciples of that democratic school. Within the scope of its functions it is the duty of a government not to be passive and idle, but energetic and forecasting. To do nothing and let things drift is not statesmanship. If more inaction be the highest wisdom why does the constitution require Congress to meet every year? Still, it is better to do nothing than to pass bad laws, and "all the tears lie in an onion" which will be shed over the defeat of some of the most prominent bills of this session. The country is to be congratulated that the odious Force bill, which passed the House, was not acted upon by the Senate. It is also gratifying that none of the subsidy bills got through. The defeat of the Bounty bill is another fortunate failure. The fact that Pinchback was not admitted to a seat in the Senate is another mercy which calls for thankfulness. Congress did comparatively little mischief during the late session; for although it passed the Civil Rights bill (with its worst feature, the school clause, stricken out), that act is so exposed to constitutional objections that the federal courts will probably set it aside. Such, at least, is the opinion of Senator Carpenter, a very able lawyer, whose speech on the subject was an admirable specimen of juridical logic fortified with citations of Supreme Court decisions which seem fatal to the principle of the bill.

The defunct Congress is to be arraigned chiefly for the things it failed to do. The depressed and stagnant condition of business required legislative remedies, but no measures of relief were passed by the Forty-third Congress either at its first or its second session. Its first session began within two months of the great panic of 1873, and all eyes were turned to it in hope and expectation. It remained in session from the beginning of December until the middle of June and did nothing to lift the country from its prostration. The republican party paid a heavy penalty in the elections of last year, which swept it out of power in most of the State governments, gave its opponents control of the next House of Representatives, weakened it to a small majority in the Senate, and would have subverted its ascendancy in both houses had it not been for the long terms of two-thirds of the Senators. This staggering blow should have served as a warning. When Congress reassembled its republican majority should have recognized the necessity of doing something to resuscitate the business of the country. It might have recovered lost ground and strengthened itself immensely by wise measures of relief. But the session has ended without the passage of any law calculated to set the wheels of business again in motion. This is the most deplorable of its failures, and the republican party will go into the elections of the present year with gloomier prospects and more disastrous results than in 1874. When the people are prosperous they are disposed to think favorably of the government. But when, after propitious seasons and excellent crops, they find themselves the victims of hard times, they are certain to vent their discontent against the party in power which has done nothing for their relief.

The republican majority seemed to have a glimmering of what was required of them when the session opened. They addressed themselves with commendable promptitude to the financial question—the great question of all in the present condition of the country. But the bill they passed is not worth the white paper on which it was printed. All bankers, all business men, all financial writers, unanimously agree that it practically amounts to nothing, and that it leaves the currency and leaves business prospects in precisely the same condition in which it found them. It enacts that specie payment shall be resumed in 1875, but as it prescribes no measures for facilitating that result it is as idle and futile as "a bull against the comet." This worthless bill was passed by both houses and signed by the President at an early period of the session. The only other measure touching business interests is the Tariff and Tax bill, which became a law a few days ago. This last bill, instead of relieving business, oppresses it with new burdens. Increased taxes on whiskey and tobacco and a ten per cent increase of the tariff, extending through the whole range of duties, not only demurges and unsettles business calculations, but obstructs trade by a necessary increase of prices and a consequent narrowing of the market. But this is not the worst consequence of the Tariff and Tax bill. Its most objectionable tendency lies in its discouraging effect as a prediction. Such a bill is a prophecy, and an ill-boding prophecy, of continued and indefinite depression of business. The previous rates of duties and taxes were amply sufficient to meet all the wants of the Treasury if business should revive between now and the meeting of the next Congress. The passage of such a bill is, therefore, a formal expression of the opinion of Congress that there is no prospect of a revival of business during the coming season. By the passage of this bill Congress has spread a wet blanket over the hopes of the business community. The only excuse for such a bill is a belief that the business of the country is destined to remain in its present stagnant condition; for nothing is clearer than that the former taxes were sufficient, if we could count upon an early resuscitation of trade and industry. The Tariff and Tax bill is, therefore, a confession by the republican majority that their past policy has not only ruined trade, but that they have adopted no remedial measures from which any good results can be expected. With this imbecile record and these hopeless prospects they must face the people in the elections of the present year.

The action of Congress on the exciting Southern questions which have been before it has displayed an equal want of sagacity. It advertises to the country that there is an utter lack of harmony between the republican President and the republican Congress, between the two houses of the republican Congress and between the republican members of the Lower House. The Force bill, which passed the House, failed in the Senate. It was an administration measure, but the administration could not get an endorsement by its own party in Congress. Though it passed the House the ablest republicans voted against it. Its history is a conspicuous proof of the disorganization and demoralization of the republican party in the last days of its power. Instead of moving as a compact and united phalanx, as it did in the reconstruction measures, the republican majority showed that they had no longer a common purpose, and that not even caucus discipline could any longer bring them to act in harmony. Even the House mutinied against the President on the Arkansas question, and on the last day it stultified itself and condemned the President by admitting the conservative member at large from Louisiana, thus confessing that the conservatives carried the State in the election of 1872, and, by necessary implication, deciding that Kellogg was not elected Governor. There was never so disreputable and self-contradictory a middle; never such a handle given to political opponents for attacking a party with weapons supplied by itself.

All the appropriation and supply bills were finally hurried through, so there will be no occasion for an extra session, which relieves the President, who does not wish to be dependent on his political enemies, and the democratic party, which wishes to see the result of this year's elections before committing itself to a definite policy. The President has no more power than he possessed at the beginning of the session. The Arkansas resolution of the House and its action in respect to Louisiana will stay his meddling hand in the affairs of those States. The country is to be congratulated that this Congress has done nothing to aid Grant in his aspirations for a third term.

Honors to Literary Men.

Mr. Disraeli has not forgotten that his first steps to fame were through the flowery paths of literature. A novelist of no mean degree, a journalist in a quiet way, as he once remarked in a public speech, now that he has, to use Tennyson's words, become one of those who makes by force his merit known, and lives to clutch the golden keys, To mould a mighty State's decrees, And shape the whisper of the oracle, he does not forget his colleagues in literature. To Carlyle he has offered the cross of the Grand Commander of the Order of the Bath, and to Tennyson a baronetcy. These are very high honors. The Grand Commander of the Order of the Bath has been bestowed to a few people, to such men as Bulwer, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Prince Napoleon, and is limited to only twenty-five for the civil service. It is the next in dignity to the Orders of the Thistle and the Garter, and therefore when Carlyle declined it he declined the highest honor, other than hereditary rank, that England could bestow upon him. The fact that Carlyle has no immediate descendants probably governed Mr. Disraeli in making him the offer, as a peerage would have been a barren compliment to an old man of nearly eighty, without children. Tennyson was offered a baronetcy, the same rank bestowed upon Scott. He has declined it, we understand, as much because he does not possess the fortune necessary to sustain the dignity as for any other reason. The reasons governing Carlyle in declining we do not know, but we can well understand the contempt this scornful master of humor and invective would have for any mere gawg like the Collar of the Bath. He has also expressed on occasion his dislike to the present Prime Minister. In one of his latest essays he speaks of Disraeli in the following fashion:—
"Nay, have not I a kind of secret satisfaction of the new order of things, the new order of things, 'miscellaneous,' the Germans call it, but really it is justice (or what) that he they call 'Dizzy' is to do it; that other jugglers of an unconscious and deeper type, having sold their poor mother's body for a mess of official postage, this clever, conscious juggler steps in. 'Soit you, my honorable friends! I will weigh out the corpse of your mother (mother mine she never was, but only stepmother and mine cow), and you shall have the corpse of your mother, your mother, mine mine.' The superlative Hebrew conjurer, binding all the great lords, great parties, great interests of England to his hand in this mystery, and leading them by the nose like helpless, mesmerized, somnolent cattle to such issue—did the world ever see *such* a juggler of such magnitude before?"

Carlyle's special grievance was the part Disraeli took in opposing the Reform bill. But it does seem strange for the Prime Minister of England to offer the Order of the Bath to a writer who denounced his ancestry and his honor in this terrific fashion.

Carlyle and Tennyson are the two men in England who deserve the highest honors that can be paid to authors. They have not been dishonored their calling by declining. When a man attains their eminence he is above such compliments. What peerage or what decoration would have added to the fame of Shakespeare? Who thinks of Sir Walter Scott, the baronet, and who has forgotten Scott, the novelist? Who cares about the peerage which fell upon the later years of Macaulay? Bacon, the philosopher, is an immortal name, while Lord Verulam, the title of his peerage, is scarcely mentioned. It is a gracious thing, especially on the part of a Prime Minister like Disraeli, to bestow the honors in his keeping upon citizens as worthy and illustrious as Carlyle and Tennyson. At the same time we cannot but commend the wisdom which leads these gifted teachers to prefer the honor that comes through genius to any that can come through the hands of a Queen.

THE BECHER TRIAL.—The proceedings in this remarkable trial were yesterday suspended in consequence of the illness of one of the jurors. Most people would be very glad if nothing more was ever heard of it.

THE CUBAN WAR.—The news from the Cinco Villas is decidedly unfavorable to the continuance of Spanish power. The government keeps silent in regard to the progress of the war, and silence means defeat. So far as present known the destruction of sugar estates by the troops of Gomez has been enormous, and the crop is very likely to be comparatively small, as the destruction continues. Ill success seems to attend the efforts of the authorities to drive the insurgents across the Trocha. We are of opinion that they like their change of quarters and have made up their mind to stay.

SHAKESPEARE. The murderer, has been released by the Spanish authorities, and it is thought that he would be surrendered on a demand from Washington. He is looked on with contempt as a cowardly ruffian, and his conduct toward the woman who saved his worthless life has created so strong a feeling against him that the authorities at Havana would, no doubt, surrender him on a request being properly made.

The Coming Eclipse.

We furnish our readers elsewhere to-day with an account of the approaching eclipse of the sun, which, it is said by competent astronomers, is likely to be the most important phenomenon of this century. Considered with reference to some other astronomical events, it is true even a total solar eclipse, as the coming one will be, is not of the highest consequence to science. But such an occurrence is by no means of inconsiderable moment. The observations afforded by such an opportunity as will be had on the 5th of next April, if successfully made, may mark an important era in all future solar and stellar physics. The practical benefits from eclipse observations have long been known and unconsciously realized by the world. They serve to increase the perfection of our lunar and solar tables, so necessary to the science of navigation. They have furnished the data for determining geographical longitudes and the relative situations of different parts of the globe. The accuracy with which they have been predicted demonstrates to the popular mind, by the most palpable evidence, that there is something in the occult science of astronomy which can be brought home to the most rigid utilitarian. But the most important scientific end aimed at and now hoped for, from eclipse observations, is the analysis of the sun and the discovery of the wonderful constitution of its fiery mass. The study or investigation of solar chemistry is, in itself, one of the most interesting of all physical inquiries, and has become doubly so since the spectroscopic has enabled us to test the materials in the solar atmosphere almost as accurately as if a specimen of the sun's mass could be obtained and subjected to a chemist's laboratory tests. The mind is awed by the mysterious affinity now known to exist between the earth and the far off planetary bodies. It is a discovery which stamps the whole planetary and stellar world as of one kindred in creation, and as coming from one creative hand. There may be many varieties, but a substantial unity of constitution, and this is made more palpable to the eye when the solar spectra reveal the presence of metals, such as zinc and iron, which we daily handle, existing in an orb more than ninety millions of miles away from us. Imagine our own planet on fire, its entire surface glowing as the fiery furnace, its coal beds sending forth their stored-up energy in flames higher than the summits of Chimborazo, and even the rock and metallic ores volatilized by the inconceivable heat, and we have some faint image of what the sun is and would appear to us could we approach it. As knowledge and reflection go on the mystery of the sun's heat, never abating in the long lapse of ages, becomes growingly darker. A few years ago the great scientist Mayer undertook to show that the sustained solar heat was due to masses of meteoric bodies falling into and supplying fuel to its fires. But Sir William Thomson exploded that idea so completely (by showing that, under such a hypothesis, the sun's mass would in two thousand years be so increased as to sensibly affect the earth's revolution and change the length of the year) that it has been abandoned. The same fate has overtaken many other solar hypotheses, which, for a time, carried all the scientific world after them, and the mysteries of the past, slightly modified by fragmentary discoveries, still rise up unsolved before the most profound researches of the age.

The present attempt to photograph the eclipsed sun is to be directed mainly to the corona, or exterior envelope of glowing vapor, which has been called the solar atmosphere. The expeditionary parties will be well prepared for their work and enter on the field with the best instrumental advantages ever possessed by any eclipse expedition. The most courteous hospitality has been offered them by the King of Siam, through whose dominions the moon's shadow will make its transit, and where alone, with the exception of a few insular stations in the Indian Ocean, the eclipse will be visible on land. To the other instrumental appliances for such observations, which have been accumulating many years, the astronomers, now en route for Siam, will add the siderostat, which gives immense effectiveness to their apparatus and puts them on a vantage ground never before occupied by eclipse observers.

It has been sadly and increasingly too common of late years for the distinguished scientists who take part in such work to mar their labors by premature publication of their theoretical conclusions, and by the still more unfortunate attempt to press these conclusions into the service of cosmical speculations. We have had in our day a surfeit of these wild hypotheses seeking to explain planetary genesis and creation itself from the partial and but ill defined data the telescope and spectroscopic have afforded. But it is to be hoped we shall have hereafter less of this pretentious and profitless theorizing, and that the forthcoming results of the Siam observations may be studied in the interests of solid science.

THE UNUSUAL COMPLIMENT paid to Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House during the Forty-third Congress, on the occasion of his retirement from the chair, was well deserved, and will meet with the approbation of the country. Mr. Blaine has proved himself to be the best Speaker we have had since the time of Henry Clay. Able, prompt, decisive, bending neither to the right nor the left; remembering his party, but never servile to it; respecting the majority, of course, but always protecting the minority; with an instant command of all the resources of parliamentary law; with prudence, firmness and discretion, it was a graceful thing that a democrat like Mr. Potter should propose to honor him, and very fit that the House should adopt Mr. Potter's motion with enthusiasm.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.—The admission made by an agent of the insurance companies that dangerous walls would be left standing where the interest of the underwriters called for it gives a key to the terrible disaster which occurred at St. Andrew's church. If the officials charged with looking after the welfare of the citizens did their duty as well as and carefully as those employed by private firms for the protection of property such accidents would be of rare occurrence. But for some unexplained reason the public interest is constantly sacrificed to that of wealthy private corporations. How does this happen?

Points of New Departure.

In considering what is best for the greatness of New York it is unwise to darken the discussion by considering romantic schemes or impossible projects for "the advancement of the city." History and common sense show that in the achievement of all great objects the simplest plan is the best. When Napoleon wished to defeat his enemy his way was to mass his own troops on one point, outnumber the enemy on a certain part of his line and destroy him. His genius was simple and direct and decisive. If we permit ourselves to be carried away by the discussion of elaborate schemes for the improvement of New York, a calculation of the untold millions necessary to accomplish it, we shall do nothing. We achieve great results by doing them and not by talk. In this work of improvement the simplest way is the easiest.

We should have rapid transit, and at once. We have it already from Forty-second street to the Harlem River, and from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street. Why not connect these two lines? The Elevated Railway along Greenwich street is a serviceable road and daily grows in popularity. Commodore Vanderbilt's line from Forty-second street are among the best in the world. Why not, then, have rapid transit by extending the Elevated Railroad to Forty-fourth street, down Forty-fourth street to the Harlem depot, and there connect? This, of course, would only be a beginning, but it would be something. We would then have continuous steam communication from the Battery to the upper end of the island; and, so far as the avenues are concerned, they could be spanned by light, graceful bridges, which might be more of an ornament than a disfiguration.

The next point is the repaving of the streets, beginning with Fifth avenue. There is no monument of Tweed's misrule more conspicuous and offensive than the avenues as he left them. There are few, if any, cities so disgracefully paved as this American metropolis. What with one experiment after another, badly conceived and corruptly executed—paving, repaving, chemical compositions, preparations of wood and tar and cobble stones—our avenues have been experimented with until they are now ruins.

The next point is the connection of New York with Long Island and New Jersey by steam. The terrible winter through which we are now passing has taught us that so long as the Hudson and East rivers are only to be crossed by ferriesboats there can be no home life for a resident of New Jersey or Long Island whose business is in New York. No citizen can feel when he leaves Brooklyn or Jersey City in the morning that he will return again in the evening, for our treacherous climate may block his way with ice or fog. Now, the greatness of New York requires that it should extend not merely to Westchester, but over to New Jersey and Long Island. Therefore, we should have a tunnel between Jersey City and New York, under the Hudson, enabling all the trains that come from the West and South to enter directly into our limits. Then we should have the completion of the Brooklyn bridge, so that steam trains could run from the City Hall over to Long Island. We do not demand rapid transit for the benefit of this island alone, but from metropolitan reasons, believing that New York city is great enough to extend in all directions; that New Jersey, Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester are our natural suburbs, and that every citizen should be able to choose where he may live and be able to get to his home without interference or delay.

These are the points of new departure which we commend to those who now control the destinies of New York—the tunnel, the bridge and the steam railways. If Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham can achieve these results they will be remembered among the greatest benefactors of our time.

The "Back Pay" Bounty Bill.

The most thoroughly disreputable trick ever attempted in a legislative body was perpetrated in the Senate yesterday, in connection with the Bounty bill. This bill, a mere electioneering device to catch soldiers' votes, was passed several days ago by the House and sent to the Senate. The republicans of the Senate did not approve it, but too many of them were disposed to offer offense on the altar of buncombe, and aimed to defeat it by a process which would save them from recording their votes directly against it. They accordingly loaded it with amendments which they felt certain the House would not accept, and even then the vote on it was a tie, and it barely passed the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President. It went back to the House, which disagreed to the amendments, as was expected and desired. The result was a committee of conference. The House part of the committee, finding that the Senate part would yield nothing, receded from their opposition and consented to adopt the Senate amendments. This action was reported in due course to the House and to the Senate, the House accepting the report of the committee of conference and the Senate voting to lay it on the table, which, according to parliamentary rules, killed the bill. When a bill has been referred to a conference committee there is no clearer or better established principle than that its fate depends on the subsequent approval by each house of the report of the committee. When, therefore, the Senate laid the report on the table the bill was dead.

But the fact that the House part of the conference committee agreed to accept the amendments of the Senate furnished an opportunity for a trick, and it is lamentable that Vice President Wilson stained a good record by lending himself as an instrument for carrying out this discreditable manoeuvre. The pretence was that, as the House had accepted the Senate's amendments, the bill had passed and only needed the President's signature to make it a law. This would have been quite true if the House had concurred in the amendments when it received the bill back from the Senate, but when it had expressed its dissent by a formal vote the status of the bill was entirely changed. After it was sent to a conference committee it had to take the course of all bills thus referred, and could reach the President only after the action of the committee had been accepted by both houses.

This rule was wantonly and disgracefully violated, and Vice President Wilson, yielding to the sophistry of the tricksters, signed a bill as having passed the Senate which that

body had a few minutes before deliberately rejected by a majority of six. He must have known that he was contravening the declared will of the Senate, and ought to have known that the Senate ceased to be bound by its former action on the bill as soon as the House disagreed to its amendments and the bill was sent to a committee of conference. The Senate was as free to reject the action of this committee of conference as it would have been to reject that of any other similar committee, and Mr. Wilson's friends have reason to be pained and mortified that he stooped to be a party to such a trick in violation of parliamentary rules and against the deliberate action of the body of which he is the presiding officer.

Fortunately, President Grant was too well advised to fall into this base trap. He properly refused to sign a bill which came to him in so irregular a manner, and the Bounty bill is as dead as if the Vice President had not acted on a hasty impulse and become the tool of such a demagogue as Logan. We are glad of this opportunity to commend the sound judgment and wise action of President Grant.

JOHN MITCHELL has again been nominated by his friends as a candidate for Parliament from Tipperary. As there is no possibility of his taking his seat if he should be again returned, and as it is understood that he would not qualify by taking the oath of allegiance even if a pardon by the Crown should open the doors of Parliament to him, his conduct seems more like that of a peevish woman than of a sensible, practical man. He cannot even spite the British government by his refractory course, for Mr. Disraeli loses nothing by having one of the opposition seats vacant. The fact that the other Irish seats are filled by members in full sympathy with their Irish constituencies shows that Mitchell is not pursuing a course which any considerable portion of his countrymen approve, and we cannot see that his passion for notoriety is likely to be of any benefit to Ireland. If it is his policy to promote the secession of the Irish people from English rule he might learn a lesson from his old friends in the Confederate States, who would have scorned to solicit votes for a seat in the federal Congress after they had decided to dissolve the Union.

MR. BOUCICAULT.—An advertisement, elsewhere printed, shows the character of the compliment that will be paid to Mr. Boucicault at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday evening. There will be a presentation, a speech from Judge Brady, and other graceful courtesies to this admirable actor and author. The names of the men who unite in this testimonial will indicate its value. Mr. Boucicault has earned it, not alone by the creation of "The Shaughraun," but by many years of earnest effort to elevate the comedy and by the creation of a new school of dramatic art. It comes most fittingly now, when there are so many attempts, not alone to deprive him of the advantage of his work, but to deny him any merit whatever. Scalliger said, "Whoever walks in the sunshine of fame must be followed by the shadows of envy." The shadows have followed Mr. Boucicault certainly, but he will feel on Saturday evening that New York can recognize and honor true genius and patient work.

POLICE MISMANAGEMENT.—The case of Jacob Stockvis is likely to throw some important light on the management of our police courts and public prisons. It is not very creditable to the administration of justice that outrages like that which cost Jacob Stockvis his life can occur under the very eyes of our courts and in the very department of the city government which is supposed to watch over and protect the citizens.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is residing at the Everett House.

Senator Andrew Johnson arrived in Washington yesterday.

The workmen of Rome have given General Garibaldi a banquet.

Lieutenant Commander B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, is quartered at the Glenham Hotel.

Captain W. W. Kiddie, of the steamship Celtic, has taken up his residence at the Glenham Hotel. The Khedive has instructed Dr. Schweinfurth to organize an African Geographical Society in Egypt.

John M. Douglas, acting President of the Illinois Central Railway Company, is staying at the Brevoort House.

Congressman George F. Hoar and ex-Congressman E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and ex-Congressman W. B. Barnum, of Connecticut, arrived from Washington last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A cable despatch, dated in Rome yesterday, stating that the report that Count Corti, Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy, is to be transferred from Washington to London, is contradicted on authority.

M. Julien, a French railway director, bequeathed 50,000 francs to the employees of the company during his time. The legacies number 24,000, so that each of them only receives thirty-seven or thirty-eight sous.

It has been announced that Prince de Bismarck purposes going to his estate in Lauenburg, remaining there the whole of the summer, in order to re-establish his health, which, it is known, is in an unsatisfactory state.

The Grand Cordon of the Spanish Order of the Noble Ladies of Marie Louise, which King Alfonso has sent to the Duchess of Magenta, Mme. MacMahon, was conferred on Mme. Thiers in 1841 and on Mme. Emile Ollivier in 1870.

Congressman-elect William S. King, of Minnesota, who was charged with having received \$125,000 of the Pacific Mail bribery fund while acting as Postmaster of the House of Representatives, arrived in this city last evening from Canada, and is at the Windsor Hotel.

The illness of Oliver Chasick is regarded as very critical, indeed, and there is little, if any, hope that he will ever be out again or be able to attend to business even at his residence. His physicians, it is understood, give no encouragement whatever, and his death may be announced at any moment.

Alexander Thomas was waited upon by a poor wretch commended to him for assistance; but the poor wretch was shy. "Have you many such prodigies?" he said to his friend when they met. "Yes, and all dying of hunger." "Well, please never send any to me unless they are dying of thirst."

The Empress of Russia will not return to St. Petersburg this winter, but will go from San Francisco to the Crimea. She has already been absent from Russia a long while, and now is the time for some traveler to invent a story in explanation, as was done not long since in regard to the Empress of Austria.

This honorable English major, brother to a peer, who cheated at cards at Nice, must have gone on safely but for an observant waiter. This person, in clearing up the room, found on the table and the floor more cards than made up the number of packs given out. This was mentioned, and led to inquiry and investigation, and then led to the sharer.